



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF LEON
COUNTY, FLORIDA.

BY R. W. WILLIAMS, JR.

SINCE the publication of my last paper on the birds of Leon County, Florida (Auk, XXIII, 153), some further information has been obtained and additional observations made. Nine species are now recorded for the first time, and I add a few notes respecting species included in my former papers.

The numbers are continued in serial order from my last paper for the purpose of indicating readily the whole number of species recorded for the county.

174. **Gavia imber.** LOON.—Has been seen several times in late years on the larger lakes.

175. **Querquedula cyanoptera.** CINNAMON TEAL.—In volume X of 'The Auk,' p. 362, Mr. Rhoads records the capture of a Cinnamon Teal on Lake Iamonia, Florida, but does not designate the county, which, in this case, is very important since this lake, though large, is not so well known as to be readily located without more definite directions. The lake is in Leon County a few miles south of the Georgia line. This specimen was taken about February 18, 1893, by a Michigan sportsman who was at the time hunting snipe on the marshes of the lake. The bird was preserved and afterwards mounted. I have another record, more recent. On November 17, 1906, Mr. E. B. Garner of Tallahassee killed one on Lake Jackson. It was feeding with a flock of Green-winged Teal.

176. **Aythya americana.** REDHEAD DUCK.—Mr. E. B. Garner has taken several Redheads on Lake Jackson in the past few years.

177. **Aythya vallisneria.** CANVASBACK DUCK.—Mr. Garner and others whose identifications can not be successfully questioned have taken the Canvasback several times in the past few years on the larger lakes of the county.

Aythya affinis. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Dr. E. M. Brevard, who has had considerable experience in hunting ducks and is well posted on the Anatidæ, found a nest of this species on Lake Jackson in the summer of 1896. The duck was flushed from her nest and *eight* eggs. He says that it is not unusual to see wounded ducks of this species on the lake during the summer, and this would seem to explain the nesting of this bird so far from its summer haunts.

178. **Erismatura jamaicensis.** RUDDY DUCK.—This is one of the most numerous species of ducks found in the county during the winter and was omitted from my former papers through inadvertence.

179. **Guara alba.** WHITE IBIS.—Occurs regularly in the county during spring and summer, and I have reason to believe some of the cypress swamps in the western part of the county will be found to be its nesting haunts.

180. **Dryobates borealis.** RED-CKADED WOODPECKER.—This woodpecker is very locally restricted. Since my last paper was published I have found it in the northern and eastern portions of the county, always in tracts of pine land. My only opportunity to observe it has been in winter so I am unable to say whether or not it nests with us, but it is altogether probable that it is a constant resident in the county.

181. **Spinus pinus.** PINE SISKIN.—My first record of this bird for the county was made on January 6, 1907, while I was passing through McDougall's pasture. My attention was drawn to a number of Goldfinches that were watering in a little pool on the edge of the swamp, and to others perched in some small trees near by. I turned my glasses upon them and discovered several Siskins in their midst. The whole flock shortly flew to the sweet gum trees a little distance beyond. I followed and found the Siskins searching for food in the sweet gum burs, along with the Goldfinches.

Vireo solitarius. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—This species is a winter resident with us. There was one in our yard during the whole of the past winter. It is not very abundant at any time and can be easily overlooked.

Vireo noveboracensis. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—This bird is with us throughout the entire year, but it is probable that the winter residents are those which have spent the summer in the north and that our summer residents pass further south in winter. There is always one in our yard during the winter.

Helminthophila bachmani. BACHMAN'S WARBLER.—In 'The Auk' for January, 1905, p. 85, Mr. Rehn of Philadelphia, noting my record of this bird for Leon County in the previous number of 'The Auk,' adds another instance of the occurrence of this species in the county. He says: "On March 22, 1904, while in company with Mr. Morgan Hebard of Thomasville, Georgia, I collected a male specimen of this species in a black gum swamp in the extreme northeastern section of Leon County, about four miles distant from the Georgia line. The individual taken was in company with several others which appeared to be the same species, but as the identity was not known until the specimen was in hand, no others were secured."

182. **Sitta carolinensis.** WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—I have often searched for this bird in our county, but until Dec. 23, 1906, I could not find it. On this date I recorded it in Choate's woods, a half mile from town. The bird was alone. A short time before this I had seen three of the birds so close to the eastern and western boundaries of the county that it was impossible to determine, at the time, whether they were in Leon, Jefferson, or Gadsden County, and I consequently did not claim them for Leon County.